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JOHN BARCLAY OF PERTH AMBOY

The Scion of an Illustrious House

BY MILTON RUBINCAM,* WASHINGTON, D. C.

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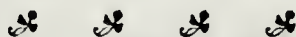
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white gum which oozes from the leaves at times was also eaten. Great quantities of the plant were gathered and dried by the Indians and stored for future use. Famished white travelers and Indian hunters would often live for many days on the fruit and stems of the opuntia.

(To be continued)



JOHN BARCLAY OF PERTH AMBOY

The Scion of an Illustrious House

BY MILTON RUBINCAM,* WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE OLD PROVINCE OF EAST NEW JERSEY was peopled extensively by Scottish pioneers. Many of their family names are identical with those borne by distinguished families in Scotland, but the precise connection, if any, is not always ascertainable. On the other hand, contemporary evidence linking immigrants with the main stocks in the Mother Country has occasionally been preserved in New Jersey records, with the result that accurate genealogies extending in some instances back to the twelfth century may be drawn up. A recent case is that of Thomas Gordon, Chief Justice of New Jersey.¹ On the other hand the eminent historian of East Jersey, Whitehead, has asserted that the immigrants, John and Archibald Campbell, were the sons of Lord Neil Campbell, Governor of East New Jersey, who descended from the ancient and noble House of Argyll.² But there is no evidence for this statement. Lord Neil's issue are known. He was the father of four sons and five daughters. Among the sons was an Archibald, who, it is true, was an East Jersey landowner, but he never settled permanently

*Corresponding Secretary, National Genealogical Society.

¹Milton Rubincam, "The Honorable Thomas Gordon: Attorney General and Chief Justice," *Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society*, July, 1939, pp. 147-150.

²William A. Whitehead, *Contributions to the Early History of Perth Amboy and Adjoining Country* (1856), p. 22.

in the country, afterwards became a Bishop of the Episcopal Church of Scotland,³ and died in 1744, forty-two years *after* the death of the *other* Archibald Campbell of East Jersey. Lord Neil had no son named John. Thus, any claim the present representatives of these two brothers might make to a descent from the House of Argyll would be based upon a false assumption.⁴

The Barclays of East Jersey are among the more fortunate families, for their immigrating ancestor represented one of the oldest houses in Scotland and was a brother of Robert Barclay, The Apologist, Governor of East Jersey. The Governor's ancestry has been thoroughly searched out and documented,⁵ but to dispel all doubts that may arise concerning the authenticity of the descent of the American family from the great Scottish House of Barclay, the following calendar of evidences is presented, proving the relationship of John Barclay of Perth Amboy to Governor Robert Barclay, the son of Colonel David Barclay, Laird of Urie:

1684, July 10: Deed. Robert Barclay, Governour and one of the Proprietors, *to his brother John Barclay* for 500 acres of the first division of 10,000 acres.⁶

1684, ———: Power of attorney. Andrew Jeffery of Kingswells, Scotland, *to John Barclay, son of David Barclay of Urie*, as land agent in East Jersey.⁷

1685/6, Jan. 18: Confirmatory Patent *to John Barclay of Amboy Perth*, for 700 acres, 500 thereof being for the

³Sir James Balfour Paul, Lyon King of Arms, *The Scots Peerage*, vol. I (1904), p. 360.

⁴An investigation is planned to determine, if possible, the true parentage of John and Archibald Campbell, of East Jersey. Persons who possess original documents or other source-material that may shed light on the problem are cordially invited to communicate them to the writer. Due credit will be given for assistance rendered.

⁵*A History of the Barclay Family*, Part I by Rev. Charles W. Barclay (1924), Part II by Lieut-Col. Hubert F. Barclay (1933), and Part III by Lieut.-Col. Hubert F. Barclay and Alice Wilson-Fox (1934). For the sake of convenience, this monumental work will be referred to hereafter as *Barclay Fam. Hist.*

⁶*New Jersey Archives*, 1st series, vol. XXI, Calendar of Records, p. 66. This great source work will be referred to in the notes as *NJA*.

⁷*NJA*, XXI, p. 182.

like quantity purchased from his brother Robert Barclay, the other 200 being headland for himself and six servants.⁸

1688, May 1: Power of attorney. Andrew Galloway of Aberdeen, Scotland, merchant, to John Barclay, second son of Colonel David Barclay, of Urie, as "actor, factor, commissioner and special errand bearer in East Jersey."⁹

1731, April 29: Obituary. "From Amboy we hear, that last Week died Mr. John Barclay, Post-master there. He was Brother to the famous Robert Barclay."¹⁰

The Barclay family is said¹¹ to have been of Norman origin, and to have migrated from England to Scotland soon after the Conquest, in the retinue of the Saxon princess, Margaret, who was on her way to wed Malcolm III (Ceannmor), King of Scots.¹² The family grew and prospered in their new home, acquired immense landed possessions, and ranked high among the Scottish armigerous families. Chief among the main stock's offshoots were the Barclays of Towie, Gartly, Collairnie, Kilbirnie, Ladyland, Pierston, Mathers, and Urie. A representative of the Pierston line was Sir Robert Barclay, who was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1668. His eighth lineal descendant is the present head of the House of Pierston, Sir Colville Herbert Sanford Barclay, 14th Baronet.¹³

Alexander de Berkeley, seventh in direct descent from the founder of the Scottish family of Barclay (formerly Berkeley),¹⁴ married, in 1351, Katherine, the daughter of Sir Edward Keith, and sister of Sir William Keith, hereditary Marischal of Scotland, who bestowed upon his sister and her husband the lands of Wester Mathers as a wedding gift.¹⁵ The succeeding twelve generations of the Mathers line were relatively undistinguished. They maintained their position as landed gentry, and married into families of equal rank.

⁸*NJA*, XXI, p. 76.

⁹*NJA*, XXI, p. 201.

¹⁰*NJA*, XI, Newspaper Extracts, I, p. 243.

¹¹*Barclay Fam. Hist.*, I, pp. 13-14.

¹²*Ibid.*, II, pp. 5-6.

¹³Burke's *Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage*, p. 211. A discussion of some of the numerous foreign ramifications of the family will be found in the Genealogical Notes at the conclusion of this article.

¹⁴*Barclay Fam. Hist.*, I, charts on pp. iii, iv.

¹⁵*Ibid.*, II, pp. 153-154.

Keith, who presented him with a son, Captain James, and a daughter, Anne, who was the wife successively of Douglas of Tilliwhilly, Robert Irvine (brother of the Laird of Drum), and the Rev. David Strachan, afterwards Bishop of Brechin.

The third son by the first wife, Colonel David Barclay (1610-1686), upheld the military traditions of his house by his distinguished services as a soldier. In his youth he served in the Swedish army under the great King Gustaf (II) Adolf. For his gallantry in the battle of Lützen—in which the mighty Scandinavian hero and champion of Protestantism lost his life—he was commissioned a captain.¹⁶ After attaining the rank of major in the Swedish army, he returned to Scotland in 1638, owing to the unrest that was rapidly sweeping his native land. He entered the Parliamentary Army, in which he became a colonel. He commanded a troop of horse in the battle of Philiphaugh, near Selkirk (September 13, 1645), in which the great Royalist general, James Graham, Marquis of Montrose, was disastrously beaten.¹⁷ This day, which ordinarily would have been one of great rejoicing for Colonel Barclay, was turned into a day of mourning, for his younger half-brother, Captain James Barclay (who served in his regiment), lost his life.

In December, 1647, Colonel Barclay married Katherine, the daughter of Sir Robert Gordon, 1st Baronet, of Gordonstoun. This was a most illustrious match, one that reacted favorably on the fortunes of this almost impoverished branch of the Barclays. Sir Robert Gordon (1580-1656) had been created the premier Baronet of Nova Scotia on May 28, 1625, and, in addition, the Crown had granted him an estate of 16,000 acres on the coast of Nova Scotia, "which was erected in a full and free barony, called the barony of Gordon, with power of regality."¹⁸ During the next few years Sir Robert had acquired a number of estates in Elginshire and elsewhere, and on June 20, 1642, he had them all united into the Barony of Gordonstoun. He is chiefly remembered for his great work, the *Genealogical History*

¹⁶*Barclay Fam. Hist.*, III, p. 3.

¹⁷*The Historians' History of the World*, vol. XX, "The History of England," p. 39.

¹⁸*Dictionary of National Biography*, vol. XXII, p. 225. To be known as *DNB*.

of the *Earldom of Sutherland, from its Origin to the Year 1630*, which Gilbert Gordon of Sallach continued to 1651.

By his fortunate alliance with Katherine Gordon, Colonel Barclay united his family with some of the most powerful clans in Scotland. The Gordons had been influential in national and international affairs since the twelfth century, but the branch of which the new Mrs. Barclay was a member had occupied the earldom of Sutherland since the early part of the sixteenth century, as the lineal heirs of the original House of Sutherland, which had become extinct in the main line in 1514. Her great-grandfather, John Gordon, 10th Earl of Sutherland, married for his second wife, Helenor Stewart, daughter of John, 3rd Earl of Lennox,¹⁹ a cadet of the royal house of Scotland, which ascended the throne of England in 1603. Their son, Alexander, the 11th Earl, married (secondly) the Lady Jean Gordon, daughter of George, 4th Earl of Huntly, and they were the parents of Sir Robert Gordon, of Gordonstoun. Sir Robert's wife, Louise, daughter of John Gordon, D.D., was a great-great-granddaughter of James IV, King of Scots, who gave up his life while fighting valiantly on the bloody field of Flodden in 1513.²⁰

The year following his marriage to Katherine Gordon, Colonel Barclay acquired an estate of his own, Urie, in Kincardineshire, of which he became the first Laird. Through the influence of the noble House of Sutherland he was elected a member of Parliament for Sutherlandshire in 1649, and later for the shires of Angus and Mearns.²¹ Several years after the restoration to the throne of the House of Stuart in 1660, he was imprisoned in Edinburgh, no doubt because of his former associations with the Parliamentarians, but was released through the intercession of his good friend, John, Earl Middleton.²² While in prison he became interested in the doctrines of the Society of Friends, and in 1666 he openly espoused Quakerism. His newly-adopted religious convictions were sufficient to land him in prison again, which they did in 1668. His petitions for liberty were ignored

¹⁹*The Scots Peerage*, vol. VIII, p. 342.

²⁰For proofs of the royal descent see the Genealogical Notes following the article.

²¹*Barclay Fam. Hist.*, III, pp. 35-36.

²²*DNB*, III, p. 168.

because he refused to sign a bond to keep the peace, and he was confined in the tolbooth²³ at Montrose. His confinement was not very strict, however, and he was permitted to retire to his home at Urie, his leave there being extended at various times, and on August 23, 1670, he was granted his full liberty.²⁴

Colonel David Barclay and Katherine Gordon were the parents of three sons and two daughters, namely: Robert, John (afterwards of Perth Amboy), David, Lucy (unmarried), and Jean (married Sir Ewen Cameron, Laird of Lochiel²⁵). The eldest son and heir, Robert Barclay, received his education in France and Scotland, and became proficient in the use of the French, Latin, Greek, and Hebrew tongues. For a time it was feared that, under the influence of an uncle and namesake who was a priest in France, he would turn Catholic, but eventually he realized the merit of the Quaker faith and was not long in joining his father as a member of the Society of Friends, of which he became one of the most noted champions. Like his father, he was imprisoned for his convictions, but on January 2, 1673, the Privy Council of Scotland set him at liberty.²⁶ He was the author of numerous works, but his masterpiece was *An Apology for the True Christian Divinity, as the same is held forth and preached by the People, in scorn, called Quakers*, which was originally published in Latin in 1675, but has since undergone numerous English editions. It is unquestionably the finest exposition of the principles of the Society of Friends that ever has been presented to the public, and has won immortality for Robert Barclay as *The Apologist*. Since February, 1670, he had been married to Christian, the daughter of Gilbert Mollison, of Aberdeen, and as a wedding gift Colonel Barclay gave the Urie estate to Robert and his bride, but the aging soldier continued to reside there from time to time until his death, which occurred in 1686. Thus, long before he would normally have

²³In Scotland the tolbooth is the city jail.

²⁴*The Regisetr of the Privy Council of Scotland*, 3rd series, II, pp. 424, 428, 432-433, 457, 565; III, pp. 13, 51. (Hereinafter referred to as *Reg. P. C. Sc.*).

²⁵For an account of this turbulent Highland warrior, see the Genealogical Notes, at the end.

²⁶*Reg. P. C. Sc.*, IV, p. 1.

The eleventh and last Laird of Mathers, David Barclay (1580-1660), was forced to dispose of his estates in order to fulfill his many financial obligations. He was twice married, his first wife being Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir John Livingston, of Dunipace, by whom he had four sons, John, Alexander, David, and Robert; and his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Alexander inherited the property, The Apologist became the second Laird of Urie.

As a close personal friend of William Penn, Barclay became naturally interested in the colonization schemes of the great English Quaker, and he and his younger brother, David, were quickly enrolled among the proprietors of East Jersey. On March 14, 1682-83, "his Royal Highness the most illustrious Prince James, Duke of *York* and *Albany*, Earl of *Ulster*, &c. only Brother to our Sovereign Lord the King," was pleased to grant the Province of East New Jersey to twenty-four proprietors, headed by James, Earl of Perth, his brother, the Hon. John Drummond of Lundy (afterwards Viscount Melfort), "*Robert Barclay, of Eury, in the said Kingdom of Scotland, Esq.*" and "*David Barckly, jun. of Eury, aforesaid, Esq.*" The other Scottish proprietors were Robert Gordon, of Cluny, and Arent Sonmans,²⁷ of Wallingford. Then followed the names of the English proprietors, the first on the list being that of "*William Penn of Worminghurst, in the County of Sussex, Esq.*"²⁸ On July 17, 1683, the proprietors elected Robert Barclay Governor of East Jersey, to hold office for life.²⁹ There were too many matters engaging his attention at home to permit him to take up a residence in the colony, with the result that he appointed Gawen Laurie to serve as his deputy in the province.³⁰ But the real chief executive was Governor Barclay.

John Barclay, the second son of Colonel David Barclay, became as interested in the Quaker experiments as his brothers, and probably about 1684 he emigrated to East Jersey. On April

²⁷For the story of an attempt upon the life of Robert Barclay and the fatal assault upon Arent Sonmans, see the writer's article, "The Strange Career of Peter Sonmans," *Procs. N. J. Hist. Soc.*, October, 1939, p. 236.

²⁸*NJA*, 1st ser., I, pp. 383-384.

²⁹*Ibid.*, I, 423-424.

³⁰*Ibid.*, I, 423-425.

21 of that year, Robert Barclay deeded to his brother, David, one-tenth of a one-forty-eighth share in East Jersey.³¹ A record of December 1, 1684, shows that John Barclay brought the following servants into the province: indentured for four years, John Browne, shoemaker, and John Salton, tailor; indentured for two years, Gawen Murhead (Muirhead?), John Garner, and John Harper.³² Original papers which are now preserved in the archives of the New Jersey Historical Society show that John Barclay acted as land agent in East Jersey for Robert Gordon, of Cluny, and Robert Burnet, of Lethenty, Scotland,³³ among others. In 1685, David Barclay, Jr., sailed from Aberdeen aboard the ship *America*, of Stockton (Captain Vivers, master), but he died at sea in the latter part of August. His share of the province reverted to Governor Robert, who deeded it to his brother, John, on March 8, 1686-87. He authorized John to act as his land agent in America.³⁴ Earlier, on January 4, 1685-86, John had been granted letters of administration on the estate of his brother, David.³⁵

Robert Barclay was a great favorite of the Duke of York, who succeeded Charles II as King in February, 1685. The candid opinion of the new monarch, James II, was frankly expressed in a letter dated at Whitehall, July 16, 1685, and addressed to the Marquess of Queensberry, Lord Treasurer of Scotland:³⁶

"Tho' I haue not great reson to be well satisfyed with the Quakers in general, yet I look on this bearer, Robert Barkley, to be well affected to me; so that I would have you shew him what countence is reasonable, and not lett him suffer for the faults of others of his perswation, which is all I shall say now."

³¹*Ibid.*, XXI, p. 69.

³²*Ibid.*, XXI, p. 62.

³³"Unpublished Scots East Jersey Proprietors' MSS." (*Procs. N. J. Hist. Soc.*, Jan., 1922, pp. 11-12; April, 1922, pp. 119-120).

³⁴*NJA*, 1st ser., XXI, p. 308.

³⁵*Ibid.*, XXI, p. 69.

³⁶Great Britain: Historical Manuscripts Commission, 15th report: *The MSS. of His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensbury, K. G., K. T., Preserved at Drumlanrig* (1897), vol. I, p. 215.

About this time Governor Barclay was making plans to increase the population of his province, and one way of doing it was to transport prisoners overseas. The Privy Council of Scotland, consisting of the Lord High Chancellor, the Lord High Treasurer, the Marquess of Douglas, the Earl of Drumlanrig, the Earl of Panmuir, the Earl of Kintore, the Viscount Tarbut, the Lord Livingston, the Lord Advocate, the Lord Justice Clerk, and the Lord Castlehill, was in session at Edinburgh on July 30, 1685, when a petition was received from Robert Barclay of Urie, stating that the supplicant

"hes immediately lying on the road at Leith a ship bound-
ing for East New Jerseye in America, and seeing there are
severall prisoners now in the prisons who are troublesome
to the government to maintain, therefor humbly supplicat-
ing the Councill to allow the number of tuentie four of them
to be transported by the supplicant to the said plantation on
his finding surety in the ordinary termes and releiveing the
government instantly of the trouble of them. The Lords of
his Majesties Privy Councill, haveing considered the for-
said petition, doe allow the petitioner to have tuentie four
of these persons sentenced to the plantations upon the cau-
tion thereby ordered.³⁷

The next day the Council ordered the prisoners to be delivered to Barclay, and named them as follows:³⁸

"George Young, Robert Cameron, John Gib, James Stewart, John Suan, James Olipher, John Jackson, Coline Campble, John Campble, Gilbert Ferguson, prisoners in the tolbooth of the Canongate; John Gilliland, Archbald Jameson, William M^cIlroy, William Brenan, Thomas Richard, prisoners in the tolbooth of Edinburgh or in the Laigh Parliament House; William Thomsone, Malcom Black, Alexander Grahame, Donald Moore, John Nicoll, John M^cCallum, John M^cKello, Duncan M^cEwan, prisoners in Pauls Hospitall."³⁹

³⁷*Reg. P. C. Sc.*, 3rd ser., XI, p. 127.

³⁸*Ibid.*, XI, pp. 130-131.

³⁹Possible descendants of the above-named 24 persons should not be embarrassed at the revelation that their families were founded by inmates of Edinburgh's principal jails. Although the cause of their incarceration is not stated, it is very likely that they were not imprisoned for crimes of violence, but for religious reasons.

In this same year (1685) King James formally confirmed the Barclays' possession of the Barony of Urie. John Barclay, who was then in New Jersey, was not overlooked in the summary of the succession to the estate. This imposing document is too long to be quoted in its entirety in this place, but the introductory remarks are of interest:⁴⁰

"OUR SOVERAIGNE LORD with advice and consent of His Estates of Parliament ffor the good and faithful Services done and performed to His Majesty and His most Royal progenitors By Colonel David Barclay of Urie and Robert Barclay his eldest Lawfull Son In times past by thir presents Ratifys approves and perpetually confirms ane Chartor Dated at Windsore Castle the therteenth day of August Im vj^e seventy nyn yeares Granted by His late Majesty King Charles the Second of ever blessed memory wherby His Highness with consent of the Lords of the Thesaury and Exchequer of His ancient Kingdom of Scotland His Majesties Commissioners for the time Gave Granted Disposed and for His Highness and his Successors perpetually confirmed to the said Collonel David Barclay in Liferent during all the days of his Lifetime And to the said Robert Barclay his Son and aires Lawfully procreat or to be procreat of His body whilks failing to John Barclay Second Lawfull Son to the said Collonel and aires Lawfully to be procreat of His body whilks failing to David Barclay youngest Lawfull Son to the said Collonel and aires of His body whilks failing to Lucie and Jean Barclays Lawfull Daughters to the said Collonel (all procreat betuixt him and Catharine Gordon his Spouse) be equall portions and aires of their body. . . ."

John Barclay participated actively in the affairs of East Jersey almost from the first day of his settlement there. On April 14, 1687, he, with the other leading proprietors, Thomas Gordon, Robert Fullerton, Thomas Warne, Andrew Hamilton, and Gawen Laurie, commissioned Samuel Winder, John Campbell and Miles Forster to confer with the Governor of West Jersey relative to running the line between the twin provinces of East and West Jersey.⁴¹ On January 1, 1688-89, he was appointed to the post of Deputy Surveyor of the Province, to serve under

⁴⁰*The Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland*, vol. VIII (1820), p. 531.

⁴¹*NJA*, 1st ser., II, pp. 1-2.

the celebrated George Keith, the Surveyor.⁴² On January 7, 1692, he became Receiver-General, and on April 6, 1692, the proprietors in England appointed him Receiver-General and Surveyor-General. On the reverse side of his commission was written the oath taken by him:

"I the within named John Barclay doe hereby Solemnly promise to beare true allegiance to King William and Queen Marie⁴³ King & Queen over England &c theire heires and Successors, and be true and faithfull to the interest of the Lords Proprietors of the Province of East New Jersey and to theire heires Executors & assignes, and I will endeavour the peace and welfare of the said Province And I will well and faithfully discharge the office of surveyor generall in the said Province, And doe equall Justice unto all men according to my best skill and Judgment without corruption favour or affection witness my hand this first day of the month called November 1692."⁴⁴

On November 2, 1692, he was elected a member of the General Assembly for Perth Amboy,⁴⁵ and on December 1, 1698, he was reëlected as a representative of Middlesex County.⁴⁶ Other offices held by him prior to the union of the twin provinces of East and West Jersey were: Deputy Secretary and Register of the Province (November 25, 1695), Commissioner of the Court of Small Debts (May 4, 1696), Register of the Court of Chancery (August 6, 1698), Commissioner of the Court of Small Causes (December 1, 1698), and Clerk of the Court of Common Rights or the Supreme or Provincial Court of the Province (February 5, 1699).⁴⁷ Towards the close of the century he was Town Clerk of Perth Amboy, for on April 25, 1699, we find him signing (in that capacity) a letter addressed to the home government relative to the questionable conduct of Jeremiah Basse,

⁴²R. Burnham Moffat, *The Barclays of New York: Who They Are and Who They Are Not* (1904), p. 16. (Quoting Liber C of Commissions.)

⁴³James II, the royal friend and relative of the Barclays, had been deposed in 1688, and was succeeded by his son-in-law and daughter, William III and Mary II. His other daughter, Anne, was fated to be the last monarch of the adventurous House of Stuart.

⁴⁴*NJA*, II, 81-84.

⁴⁵*Ibid*, XXI, 159.

⁴⁶*Ibid.*, XXI, 162.

⁴⁷Moffat, *supra*, p. 16.

who had been Governor of East and West Jersey since 1697.⁴⁸ On June 19, 1701, he was one of the East Jersey proprietors who surrendered the Government to the Crown.⁴⁹

Meanwhile, Barclay had been undergoing a change of religious convictions, and at the dawn of the eighteenth century he completely departed from the fold of the Society of Friends and became an avowed Anglican. In 1702 his friend, George Keith, another renegade Quaker who had recently been ordained a minister of the Church of England, returned to America as a missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. On Sunday, October 3, 1702, he delivered a sermon at Perth Amboy. John Barclay was among the leading East Jersey proprietors who attended the services. The story is best told in Mr. Keith's own words:⁵⁰

"I preached at *Amboy* in East-Jersey; the Auditory was small: My Text was *Tit. 2.11,12*. But such as were there, were well affected; some of them, of my former Acquaintances, and others who had been formerly *Quakers* but were come over to the Church, particularly *Miles Foster*,⁵¹ and *John Barclay* (Brother to *Robert Barclay*, who published the *Apology for the Quakers*) the Place has very few Inhabitants. We were several Days kindly entertained by *Miles Forster* at his House there."

Barclay afterwards became prominent in the affairs of St. Peter's Church at Perth Amboy, and held the positions of Warden from 1718 to 1722, and Vestryman from 1730 to 1732.⁵² To this day the names of George Willocks, Thomas Gordon, and John Barclay may be seen engraved on the tablet of the benefactors of St. Peter's, on the east wall behind the pulpit.⁵³

Queen Anne, who succeeded her brother-in-law, William III, in 1702, appointed as the first royal Governor of New Jersey her

⁴⁸*NJA*, II, pp. 273-275.

⁴⁹*Ibid.*, II, pp. 387-390.

⁵⁰George Keith, *A Journal of Travels from New-Hampshire to Caratuck, on the Continent of North America* (1706), pp. 50-51.

⁵¹*i.e.* Forster.

⁵²Rev. W. Northey Jones, M.A., *The History of St. Peter's Church in Perth Amboy, New Jersey, The Oldest Congregation of the Church in the State of New Jersey* (1923), p. 178.

⁵³Jones, *supra*, "The Chalice of Queen Anne" (*Procs. N. J. Hist. Soc.*, July, 1917, p. 155).

first cousin, Edward Hyde, Viscount Cornbury, whose administration (1702-08) is chiefly memorable for his bitter opposition to the proprietary party and the formation of his own anti-proprietary party, of which Peter Sonmans, Jeremiah Basse, and Roger Mompesson were leading lights. The great Scottish families of East Jersey deemed it expedient to ally themselves with the powerful Quaker clans of West Jersey, and thus came into existence the celebrated "Scotch & Quaker factions," as they were called at the time. Of the former, Thomas Gordon, John Barclay, Dr. John Johnstone, and George Willocks were the chieftains, while the Quakers were led by such outstanding men as Samuel Jennings, Thomas Gardiner, and John Hugg, Jr.

The first consideration of the home government was to appoint a Council to serve as the upper house of the Legislature and to act as an advisory body to the Governor. In 1702 the Earl of Nottingham, one of the principal Secretaries of State, submitted a list of proprietors who were believed well qualified to serve in that capacity. Then followed a list of thirteen proprietors who were declared to be unfit for that exalted station, "as being of the Scotch & Quaker ffactions concerned sundry years in y^e divisions & incendiary parties, that has brought those Provinces into such Confusion of Governm^t. Injustice to y^e Proprietors and aversion of y^e Planters & Inhabitants." The name of Lewis Morris, "y^e Head of y^e ffaction,"⁵⁴ headed this secondary list, which included the names of Samuel Leonard, George Willocks, *John Barclay*, Michael Harden, Thomas Gordon, John Johnstone, and others.⁵⁵ It is apparent that Cornbury's supporters were carefully discriminating in their selections of his advisers.

The first General Assembly of the new Province was elected in 1703, and in the lower house, at least, the proprietors secured a majority which chose Thomas Gordon as the first Speaker. John Barclay served in this Assembly, which formally convened at Burlington, September 7, 1704.⁵⁶ Prior to this time he had

⁵⁴Morris, the acknowledged leader of the Scottish proprietors, was of Welsh extraction, and belonged to a powerful proprietary clan of the province of New York, with many interests in New Jersey.

⁵⁵*NJA*, II, pp. 487-488.

⁵⁶Samuel Smith, *The History of the Colony of Nova-Caesaria or New-Jersey* (1765; reprint, 1877), p. 283.

received the commissions of Receiver-General and Ranger-General of New Jersey (June 9, 1704).⁵⁷

Barclay's commission of Receiver General, which had been granted by the Proprietors, was approved by the Governor, who later revoked it and gave the post to his faithful henchman, Peter Sonmans. Barclay obstinately refused to surrender his own commission and boldly defied them to supplant him in this office (1706). William Dockwra, Secretary and Register of the East Jersey Proprietors, addressed a memorial to the Government on February 14, 1706, declaring, with considerable heat, that "the unruly Scots and those of their faction, who are the informers of the memoriallists here against the Lord Cornbury", opposed Sonmans' commission as Receiver-General. He stated that Sonmans' appointment was upheld by Cornbury and the Council, but "were these factions Pretenders so perverse and insolent as to incite one Barclay, a Scotch man, to persist in receiving the Quit-rents, etc. of the Proprietors, he being one of their tools."⁵⁸

On October 24, 1707, the then Speaker of the House, Samuel Jennings, in a ringing voice delivered an historic address to His Excellency, in which he vigorously and daringly assailed the policies of the administration. The Governor was reminded that he himself had signed Barclay's commission and that he possessed no authority to transfer the office of Receiver-General and the custodianship of the proprietary records to Sonmans, as such an act would be contrary to the wishes of the Proprietors.⁵⁹

Barclay himself drew up a formal remonstrance, reciting his grievance on this score, and accused Cornbury of withholding his (Barclay's) commission "most unjustly and Maliciously", and he proved that a second commission had been issued in his favor in 1706 by the London proprietors, and concluded. "Mr Barclays first Commission was under the hands and seals of A greater Number of Proprietors than Mr. Sonmans s^d Commission was."⁶⁰

⁵⁷Moffat, *supra*, p. 16 (quoting Liber I of Commissions).

⁵⁸*Calendar of State Papers Preserved in The Public Record Office, London. Colonial Series, America and West Indies: 1706-1708, June*, pp. 50-51.

⁵⁹*NJA*, 1st ser., III, pp. 132, 253-254.

⁶⁰*Ibid.*, III, pp. 331-332.

(To be continued)

JOHN BARCLAY OF PERTH AMBOY
The Scion of An Illustrious House

BY MILTON RUBINCAM,* WASHINGTON, D. C.

(Continued from page 215)

AT THIS TIME Sonmans was at the peak of his rascally career, and his actions received the complete encouragement of Lord Cornbury. But the latter's heyday was rapidly drawing to its close, and the nobly born Governor's recall paved the way for the much needed reforms planned by his successor, John, Lord Lovelace, Baron of Hurley. Barclay's friend, associate and distant kinsman, Thomas Gordon, who had been shorn of his honors, was restored to his proper place in the government, and was promoted to the high post of Chief Justice. On March 18, 1708, he addressed himself to the new Governor, delivering a stinging indictment of Sonmans, accusing him, among other things, of having

"advised and procured the arresting of Mr John Barclay on Whitsunday last, coming out of the Church from the Sacrament, which is a manifest breach of the Peace, and contrary to the Laws in that case made and provided, and must tend to the discouragement of Religion, and the Public worship of God, if Persons can't be secure at the Altar in the most Solemn Acts of Worship."⁶¹

In his reply, dated April 14, 1709, Sonmans defended the legality of his act by pointing out that Barclay had refused to answer a bill filed in Chancery against him, and had "stood all the contempts of the said Court for above a year, mostly sheltering himself in your Excellency's Government of New York." A Commission of Rebellion was therefore executed against him, and his arrest on a Sunday was quite proper, inasmuch as he had been considered a rebel.⁶²

Lord Lovelace's untimely death gave Lieutenant-Governor Richard Ingoldsby, one of Cornbury's clique, control of the situation. He deposed Gordon as Chief Justice and restored

*Corresponding Secretary, National Genealogical Society.

⁶¹*Ibid.*, III, p. 375.

⁶²*Ibid.*, III, p. 421.

Mompesson. John Barclay was promptly arrested, on the charge of tampering with the provincial records.⁶³ Barclay was imprisoned for failing to answer the bill in chancery mentioned by Sonmans, from June 3, 1708, until March 12, 1709.⁶⁴

Ingoldsby's regime abruptly came to an end with the appointment of the just and fair-minded Governor Robert Hunter, a Scottish soldier who had seen active service on Europe's battlefields. In a letter dated from Perth Amboy, "9^{br} 1st 1710", John Barclay discussed the preparations for the reception of the new Governor. The person to whom he addressed his letter is unknown, but he was evidently an official of high rank in the Province of New York. Barclay touched upon his own personal problems, and pleaded for assistance in warding off the charges brought against him by Col. Daniel Coxe, one of Cornbury's former supporters:

" I am also Informed that Coll. Coxe has lately expressed himselfe very maliciously Against me telling how severely I ought to be dealt with & showing the Evidences they have taken against me so that if he & Mr Sonmans * * * of my Judge at the next Supream Court I must be expected to be prosecuted as if I had done what they accuse me off out of designe & for a reward — therefore I begg you to use all the means you cann that if its possible I may not be so violently prosecuted as one should be that hadd been guiltie of an ill thing on purpose I think you told me you thought the Cheefe Justice would not be so severe upon me so I leve it to your selfe to mention me to him or gett any one Else to do it as you see cause or if you think it convenient for me to confess the matter of fact so as I was really ledd Into it & what advice you can give me In this unfortunate affaire I wish you could send it me either in writing or by word of mouth by Mr Raygneere⁶⁵, who is my friend."⁶⁶

Mr. Barclay must have had some doubts about his complete innocence in the matter, since, as the above extract indicates,

⁶³*Ibid.*, XIII, p. 364.

⁶⁴Edwin P. Tanner, Ph.D., *The Province of New Jersey: 1664-1738* (1908), p. 617.

⁶⁵*i.e.* Regnier.

⁶⁶*NJA*, 1st ser., IV, 13-14. The original is in the N. Y. Col. MSS., Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, N. Y., vol. LIV, p. 90.

he believed it might be well to confess that he was led into the matter. But in the fall term (1711) of the Supreme Court he was tried and acquitted.⁶⁷

On November 26, 1709, Barclay was recommended as a member of Governor Hunter's Council, along with Thomas Gordon and others, "being Men of Estates & known Integrity."⁶⁸ He does not seem to have occupied that position, although his friend Gordon was elevated to the Council, but apparently he was appointed Clerk of the Governor's Council, for in a minute of January 21, 1714, we find a record⁶⁹ of "John Barclay Esqr now Executing the Office of Clerk to this Board." Other positions that he occupied were: Clerk of the Peace and Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the Counties of Middlesex and Somerset (appointed Dec. 20, 1711, re-appointed Jan. 21, 1714);⁷⁰ Justice of the Peace for Middlesex and Somerset Counties (commissioned Sept. 28, 1713, re-commissioned Jan. 21, 1714);⁷¹ and Surrogate of the Eastern Division of New Jersey (appointed Aug. 7, 1716).⁷² On August 24, 1718, Perth Amboy was incorporated as "The Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Perth Amboy", by King George I. Barclay was named with Gordon and others by His Majesty as being among the principal inhabitants of the place.⁷³ Barclay was elected the first Town Clerk of the city of Perth Amboy, of which William Eier was the first Mayor.⁷⁴

The closing years of the old gentleman's life were passed amid the peace and quiet that were denied him in his youth. The end came in April, 1731, in his Perth Amboy home, and was reported as follows by *The Boston Weekly News-Letter* for May 6-13, 1731:

⁶⁷Tanner, *supra*, p. 491.

⁶⁸*NJA*, III, p. 498.

⁶⁹*Ibid.*, XIII, Journal of the Governor and Council, I, p. 557.

⁷⁰Mrs. Harry Rogers and Mrs. Alexander H. Lane, "Abstracts of New Jersey Commissions, Civil and Military, from Liber A. A. A. of Commissions," *Publications of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania*, vol. VII, pp. 155, 243.

⁷¹*Ibid.*, VII, p. 237; VIII, p. 60.

⁷²Moffat, *supra*, p. 16 (Liber C).

⁷³Whitehead, *supra*, pp. 50-51.

⁷⁴*Ibid.*, p. 53.

*"Philadelphia, April 29. Last Week died at Amboy John Barclay Esq; in an advanced Age, a pious man, an excellent Neighbour, and of very great Service to the Publick, but more particularly where he lived, and is very much lamented by all that knew him. He was a brother to Robert Barclay, Laird of Ure in the Kingdom of Scotland, the famous Quaker, who wrote Barclay's Apology."*⁷⁵

There has been much discussion regarding the identity of John Barclay's wife. Some descendants have held that she was Cornelia Van Schaick;⁷⁶ others, confusing her with his mother or his daughter-in-law, that she was Katherine Gordon.⁷⁷ In deeds of December 23, 1699, September 12, 1700, and December 17, 1701, John Barclay's wife is stated⁷⁸ to have been Katherine. There is a record⁷⁹ of a Catharine Barclay as having been buried at Amboy on January 6, 1703, and as we hear no more of Barclay's wife after that year we may conclude that she died in January, 1703, and was laid to rest on the day stated. It is known that they had at least one son, John, who was born at Perth Amboy in 1702, and died at South Amboy, February 16, 1786, and who was married twice, firstly to Katherine, the daughter of Charles Gordon, June 11, 1725; and secondly to Jane Van Dyke, 1763.⁸⁰ No other children heretofore have been found.

The writer would suggest the following clues to the possible parentage of Mrs. Barclay, which likewise indicate that besides John, Jr., there was another child, a daughter Agnes. On March 21, 1714, George Rescarrick, of Cranberry Brook, Middlesex County, New Jersey, made his will, in which he left legacies to *Agnis, daughter of John Barclay*, and to Thomas Gordon and his wife Janet (Barclay's friends and relatives).⁸¹

⁷⁵*NJA*, XI, p. 243.

⁷⁶*Compendium of American Genealogy* (F. A. Virkus, editor), I. 967.

⁷⁷*Ibid.*, IV, 366; V, 632.

⁷⁸*NJA*, XXI, pp. 306, 146, 320.

⁷⁹John Edwin Stillwell, M.D., *Historical and Genealogical Miscellany. Data Relating to the Settlement and Settlers of New York and New Jersey*, vol. II (1906), p. 50.

⁸⁰Moffat, *supra*, p. 57. The genealogy of the descendants of John Barclay, Jr., may be found in Moffat, pp. 57-65, and is fairly complete down to 1904.

⁸¹*NJA*, XXIII, Abstracts of Wills, I, p. 381.

On February 15, 1728-9, George Rescarrick (son of the above George), of Perth Amboy, made his will, bequeathing a legacy to *John Barclay junior*.⁸¹ Mrs. Barclay had died in 1703, so of course she would not have been mentioned among the children of the elder George Rescarrick in 1714. Her son, John Barclay, Jr., and his family resided at Cranberry. All this is purely circumstantial evidence—but does it indicate that the wife of that fine old Scottish aristocrat, John Barclay of Perth Amboy, was, prior to her marriage, Katherine Rescarrick?

Genealogical Notes

(1) *Foreign Branches*: The house of Towie seems to have been the parent stem of many foreign families of distinction. William Barclay (1603-76), of this branch, entered the Swedish service, rose through the ranks until he became a Colonel, was ennobled in 1648, and was commissioned a Major-General in the army in 1665. His line became extinct in 1707 on the death of his grandson, Capt. Vilhelm Barclay.⁸²

In 1621 the brothers Peter and John Barclay, of Banff, described in a letter of safe-conduct as members of the same family as the then Laird of Towie, Sir Patrick Barclay, Knight, removed to the town of Rostock, in Livland (Livonia). John afterwards settled in Norway, and his family resided there for nearly three centuries, until the death of his last male representative in 1907.⁸³

John's brother Peter was the ancestor of the Barclay family of Russia. His descendant, August Wilhelm Barclay (1752-1826), of Riga, was created a nobleman of the Holy Roman Empire in 1792. This noble branch of the house of Barclay became extinct with his son, George Wilhelm.⁸⁴ His kinsman, Weinhold Gotthard Barclay (1734-81), a Livonian Knight, had three sons. The eldest, Maj. Gen. Erich Johann Barclay, was the father of Andreas Otto Heinrich Barclay (1788-1851), who was created a Finnish Baron, but appar-

⁸²Gustaf Magnus Elgenstierna, *Den Introducerade Svenska Adelns Attartavlor*, I, pp. 232-233.

⁸³*Barclay Fam. Hist.*, II, 239-240.

⁸⁴*Ibid.*, II, 280.

ently he died without issue.⁸⁵ Weinhold Gotthard's second son was the most distinguished member of the Russian branch, Michael Andreas Barclay (1761-1818), Governor of Finland in 1809. In 1813 Czar Alexander I granted him the title of Count Barclay de Tolly,⁸⁶ and on August 30, 1815, his services as a soldier were further recognized by his elevation to the exalted dignity of *Prince Barclay de Tolly*. He held the high rank of a Field Marshal in the Imperial Army. The title became extinct in 1871 on the death of his son, the second Prince, Ernst Magnus, but it was revived the following year in favor of the Von Weymarn family, which descended from a sister of the first Prince.⁸⁷ The present representative of the Russian branch is Prince Nicholas Barclay de Tolly-Weymarn, who resides at his castle, Stenfors, near Tingsryd, in Sweden.⁸⁸

(2) *Barclay of Urie and Bury Hill*: Robert Barclay, The Apologist, Governor of East New Jersey, was born Dec. 23, 1648, and died Oct. 3, 1690. He married Christian, daughter of Gilbert and Margaret Mollison.⁸⁹ Mrs. Barclay died Dec. 14, 1722. Their children were: Robert (1672-1747), 3rd Laird of Urie, m. Elizabeth Braine; David (1682-1769), of London, m. (1) Anne Taylor, and (2) Priscilla Freame; John (1687-1751), of Dublin, Ireland, m. (1) Margaret Wilson, and (2) Anne Strettell; Patience, m. Timothy Forbes; Catherine, m. James Forbes; Christian, m. Alexander Jaffray of Kingswells; and Jean, m. Alexander Forbes.⁹⁰

In 1722 Robert, 3rd Laird of Urie, executed a "disposition and deed of entail," whereby he stipulated that the Barony of Urie should be inherited in turn by the heirs of his sons and his

⁸⁵*Ibid.*, II, 284-285.

⁸⁶"Tolly" is not merely a Russian corruption of the original "Towie" but is a form that frequently occurs in ancient Scottish records. Towie is near Banff, Aberdeenshire.

⁸⁷The Marquis de Ruvigny, *The Titled Nobility of Europe* (1914), p. 298.

⁸⁸*Almanach de Gotha* (1938), p. 397.

⁸⁹Members of the Mollison family settled in East Jersey in 1684-5.

⁹⁰*Barclay Fam. Hist.*, III, 191. Among Governor Barclay's descendants is Mrs. Katherine J. (Barclay) Dimsdale, of Meesden Manor, Buntingford, Hertfordshire, England, mother of the Baron Dimsdale of the Russian Empire, whose West Jersey ancestor was treated in the author's article, "Dr. Robert Dimsdale: Pioneer Physician and Colonial Legislator," *Procs. N. J. Hist. Soc.*, April, 1939, pp. 98-107.

brothers, but, should their lines fail, the lordship was to devolve upon his uncle, John Barclay, then in New Jersey, and his heirs.⁹¹ His grandson, Robert (1731-97), the 5th Laird, assumed the additional surname of Allardice on the occasion of his second marriage. His son, Capt. Robert Barclay-Allardice (1779-1854), early in the 19th century secured a release of certain lands from the entail of 1722 by an Act of Parliament *and the consent of the Barclay family of East New Jersey*. A vast amount of interesting correspondence passed between the representatives of the British and American branches, and these documents are still carefully preserved in the Barclay Archives at Bury Hill, Surrey.⁹² Capt. Barclay-Allardice had no male issue; his daughter Margaret, who was twice married, assumed the name of Barclay-Allardice, and her descendants, who represent the family in the female lines but still continue to bear the name, reside in Canada and the United States. The present Chief of the House of Barclay is Lieut. Col. Robert Wyvill Barclay, of Bury Hill, Surrey, England, a lineal descendant of David Barclay, of London, the second son of The Apologist.

(3) *Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochiel*: In 1685 this gallant Highland chieftain became the brother-in-law of John Barclay of Perth Amboy by reason of his marriage to Jean Barclay, who was his third wife.⁹³ Perhaps the finest characterization of him ever written was the following masterly description by Lord Macaulay:⁹⁴

“ . . . Sir Ewan Cameron, of Lochiel, surnamed the Black, was in personal qualities unrivalled among the Celtic princes.

⁹¹Moffat, *supra*, pp. 17-18.

⁹²*Ibid.*, 17-40.

⁹³His previous wives were: (1) Mary, dau. of Sir Donald Macdonald, of Slate, 1st Bart. (no issue), and (2) a dau. of Sir Lachlan Maclean, 1st Bart. (3 sons and 4 daus., of whom the eldest was John Cameron, 18th Chief of Lochiel). Sir Ewen's issue by Jean Barclay were: Ludovick; Christian, m. Alan Cameron, of Glendessary; Jean, m. Lachlan Macpherson, 25th Chief of Cluny; Isabel, m. Archibald Cameron, of Dungallon; Lucy, m. Patrick Campbell, of Barcaldine; Ket, m. John Campbell, of Achalader; Una, m. Robert Barclay, 4th Laird of Urie; and Marjorie, m. Macdonald of Morar.

⁹⁴Thomas Babington Macaulay, *The History of England from the Accession of James the Second* (edited by Charles Harding Firth, M. A.), vol. IV (1914), pp. 1597-1598.

He was a gracious master, a trusty ally, a terrible enemy. . . . Lochiel was tall and strongly built. In agility and skill at his weapons he had few equals among the inhabitants of the hills. He had repeatedly been victorious in single combat. He was a hunter of great fame. He made vigorous war on the wolves which, down to his time, preyed on the red deer of the Grampians; and by his hand perished the last of the ferocious breed which is known to have wandered at large in our islands, . . . he was eminently wise in council, eloquent in debates, ready in devising expedients, and skilfull in managing the minds of men. . . . In truth, the character of this great chief was depicted two thousand five hundred years before his birth, and depicted—such is the power of genius—in colours which will be fresh as many years after his death. He was the Ulysses of the Highlands.”⁹⁵

It is strange that few historians have recognized the mighty Sir Ewen Cameron as an *extensive landowner in New Jersey*. His official biographer⁹⁶ is silent on the subject, which is not touched upon by the *Barclay Family History*, even in connection with the Barclay holdings there, although he is frequently mentioned in that work. The fact that Sir Ewen left no known descendants in East Jersey probably accounts for Whitehead overlooking him in his books on East Jersey and Perth Amboy. Monnette is the only historian (so far as the writer is aware) who does mention⁹⁷ him as a proprietor, but he does not describe his exploits. This is most unusual, for the late distinguished chronicler of the Piscataway settlement rarely missed an opportunity for detailed information regarding celebrities of the period treated in his work.

As a matter of fact, Sir Ewen became as intensely interested in colonizing the province as his three brothers-in-law, Robert,

⁹⁵For the story of Lochiel's quarrel with the Duke of Gordon and how his brother-in-law Robert Barclay, The Apologist, came to his aid, see the *Memoirs of Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochell, Chief of the Clan Cameron* (Publications of The Abbotsford Club, Nov. 24, 1842), pp. 217-218, 222-228.

⁹⁶The anonymous author of the *Memoirs of Sir Ewen Cameron* wrote his work a few years after Lochiel's death, but it was not published until 1842.

⁹⁷Orra Eugene Monnette, B. A., LL.D., *First Settlers of Ye Plantations of Piscataway and Woodbridge, Olde East New Jersey, 1664-1714*, pt. III, p. 347, pt. VI, p. 1069.

John and David Barclay, and he acquired numerous tracts of land in East New Jersey, including 2000 acres in Middlesex County, a town lot in Perth Amboy, and a parcel in Monmouth County.⁹⁸

(4) *Royal Descent*: John Barclay of Perth Amboy is one of the comparatively few American immigrants with a *proved* royal pedigree. The genealogy of the royal house of Scotland is well known and may be verified in any standard history of the country or of the family, but the following lineage from Robert I to James IV is based chiefly on *The Scots Peerage*, I, pp. 15-22. The descent from James IV to John Barclay is accompanied by documentary evidence. The other royal families given below are derived principally from C. M. Allström's *Dictionary of Royal Lineage in Europe* (2 vols., 1904). So far as the writer knows, this is the first publication (with proofs) of the descent of the American family of Barclay from King James IV.

1. Robert I (1274-1329), King of Scots (1306-29), of the House of Bruce; m. (1) Isabel, dau. of Donald, 6th Earl of Mar, by Ellen, dau. of Llewelyn, Prince of North Wales, and wid. of Malcolm, Earl of Fife.

2. Marjorie; m. Walter, 6th High Steward of Scotland.

3. Robert II (1316-90), King of Scots (1371-90); the first monarch of the House of Stuart (Stewart); m. (1) Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Adam Mure, of Rowallan.

4. Robert III (1337-1406), King of Scots (1390-1406); m. Annabelle, dau. of Sir John Drummond, of Stobhall.

5. James I (1394-1437), King of Scots (1406-37); m. Joan, dau. of John, 1st Earl of Somerset (of the House of Beaufort), grandda. of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and great-grandda. of Edward III, King of England, of the illustrious House of Plantagenet. Edward III was a son of Edward II by Isabella, dau. of Philip IV, The Fair, King of France (grandson of the celebrated King, St. Louis IX). Edward II was a son of Edward I of England (d. 1307) and his first wife, Eleonora, dau. of Ferdinand III (The Saint), King of

⁹⁸*NJA*, 1st ser., XXI, p. 81.

Castile and Leon.⁹⁹ Ferdinand III was a descendant of the most romantic hero in all Spanish history, Rodrigo Diaz de Bivar, commonly called *The Cid* (d. 1099).

6. James II (1430-60), King of Scots (1437-60); m. Maria, dau. of Arnulf, Duke of Gelderland, by his second wife Catharine, dau. of Adolf II, Duke of Cleves, and his second wife, Maria, dau. of John the Fearless, Duke of Burgundy, a paternal grandson of John II, King of France (d. 1361).

7. James III (1451-1488), King of Scots (1460-88); m. Margaret, dau. of Christian I, King of Denmark from 1448 to 1481, of Norway from 1460 to 1481, and of Sweden from 1457 to 1464, and his wife, Dorothea, wid. of Christopher III of Denmark, and dau. of Johann the Alchemist, Markgraf of Ansbach-Bayreuth, and his wife, Barbara of Saxony, and grandda. of Friedrich I, Elector of Brandenburg, of the House of Hohenzollern. Johann the Alchemist's wife, Barbara, was a dau. of Rudolf III, Elector of Saxony, the son of Elector Wenceslas, grandson of Elector Rudolf I, and great-grandson of Elector Albrecht II, of Saxony, and his wife Agnes, dau. of the German King, Rudolf I, Count of Habsburg (d. 1291). *This is believed to be the first discovery of a New Jersey family's authentic descent from the founders of the later imperial houses of Hohenzollern and Habsburg.*

8. James IV (1473-1513), King of Scots (1488-1513);¹⁰⁰ by his mistress, Margaret, dau. of John, 1st Lord Drummond, had the following:

9. Margaret (called also Jane, in some accounts); m. John, Lord Gordon, Master of Huntly, the son and heir of Alexander, 3rd Earl of Huntly, and his wife, Jean Stewart, dau. of John, 1st Earl of Atholl (d. 1512), and his first wife, Margaret, dau. of Archibald, 5th Earl of Douglas, in Scotland, and 2nd Duke of Touraine, in France (d. 1439), son of Archibald, 4th Earl of Douglas and his wife, Margaret, eldest dau. of Robert III,

⁹⁹John Barclay of Perth Amboy was descended from at least four "saints": St. Margaret of England (wife of Malcolm III of Scotland), St. David of Scotland, St. Louis of France, and St. Ferdinand of Castile.

¹⁰⁰King James IV's lawful wife was Margaret, dau. of Henry VII of England, by whom he had James V, whose dau. Mary Queen of Scots was the mother of James VI of Scotland (James I of England).

King of Scots. John, 1st Earl of Atholl (above), was a son of Sir James Stewart, the Black Knight of Lorn, and his wife, Lady Joan Beaufort, wid. of James I. Her descent from Edward III has been outlined above.¹⁰¹

Proof of the parentage of Margaret (Stewart) Gordon: 26 April, 1510, King James IV granted to John, Lord Gordon, son and heir apparent of Alexander, Earl of Huntly, etc., *and to his daughter Margaret Stewart, wife of the said John*, the lands and lordship of Badenoch, with the house and castle of Ruthven in Badenoch, etc. ("Rex concessit Johanni Domino Gordoun, filio et apparenti heredi Alexandri com. de Huntlie &c., *et filio sue Margarete Stewart sponsi dicti Joh.*,—*terras et dominium de Baidyenach, cum domo et castro de Ruthven in Baidyenach,*" etc.)¹⁰²

10. Alexander Gordon (d. 1575), titular Archbishop of Athens; Bishop of the Isles; Bishop of Galloway; the only Scottish prelate to join the reformers (1560).¹⁰³

Proof that he was a brother of George, 4th Earl of Huntley, and a son, therefore, of John, Lord Gordon, and his wife, Margaret Stewart: Oct. 14, 1544: "Ane Letter maid to *Maister Alexander Gordoun, bruthir germane to George, Earl of Huntlie*, his airis and assignais," granting him certain lands, benefices and churches in the Bishopric of Caithness.¹⁰⁴ By a concubine, Barbara Logie, he had:

11. John Gordon, D.D. (1544-1619), Bishop of Galloway, in Scotland, and Dean of Salisbury, in England; Laird of Glencelue, in Scotland, and Sieur de Longorme, in France.¹⁰⁵

Proofs of his parentage: (1) At Edinburgh, 26 Sept., 1553, Mary Queen of Scots gave letters of legitimation to John and

¹⁰¹See also *The Scots Peerage*, articles "Huntly," "Atholl" and "Douglas."

¹⁰²*Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum: The Register of the Great Seal of Scotland, 1424-1513*, p. 740, no. 3452.

¹⁰³*DNB*, XXII, pp. 159-161.

¹⁰⁴*Registrum Secreti Sigilli Rsgum Scotorum: The Register of the Privy Seal of Scotland*, vol. III, p. 144, no. 919.

¹⁰⁵*DNB*, XXII, pp. 212-214.

*Alexander Gordon, natural*¹⁰⁶ *sons of Master Alexander Gordon.* ("Regina dedit litteras legitimationis Joanni Gordoun et Alexandro Gordoun bastardis, *filiis naturalibus M. Alexandri G.*")¹⁰⁷ (2) At Linlithgow, Dec. 8, 1585, King James VI confirmed a charter of certain lands formerly held by Alexander Gordon, Archbishop of Athens, *to John Gordon, son of the said Alexander.* ("Rex confirmavit cartam factam per quondam Alex. archiepisc. Athenien. . . . Joanni Goirdoun, *flio dicti Alex.*")¹⁰⁸

Dr. John Gordon married (2) 1594, Genevieve, dau. of Gideon Pétau, Sieur de Maule, in France, and had:

12. Louise (called also Lucy) Gordon (1597-1680); m. Sir Robert Gordon, 1st Baronet, of Gordonstoun.

Proofs of her parentage: (1) Will of her father, Dr. John Gordon, Sept. 16, 1618: "In the Name of God the Eternall, called in the Hebrew, Jehovah Elohim, . . . I, Jean Gordon, bornè in Scotland, of the House of Huntly, Doctor of Divinitie, and Deane of the Cathedrall Church of Salisburie, . . . refer the disposition of all that I have in ffraunce, to the donation which I have made heretofore to Geneviev Petaw, my loving wife, *and to Sir Robert Gordon, and Lucie Gordon, my only childe, his wife;* . . ."¹⁰⁹ (2) Sir Robert Gordon's own statement, written in the third person: "The yeir of God, 1613, the 16th day of February, Sir Robert Gordoun (the Earle of Sutherland his brother) *mareid Louyse Gordoun, the only daughter and heyre of John Gordoun, Lord of Longormes, and Dean of Sallisbury;* a lady then of the aige of 15 years and two moneths. . . . This

¹⁰⁶This bit of documentary evidence proves conclusively that Archbishop Gordon never was lawfully married to Barbara Logie, as stated by the *DNB*, XXII, p. 160, and *The Scots Peerage*, IV, p. 533. As additional proof his dau. Barbara was legitimated on Nov. 6, 1553. (*Reg. Mag, Sig. Reg. Sc.*: 1546-1580, p. 192, no. 858). Dr. John Gordon's name was inadvertently omitted as a son of the Archbishop in the Huntly article in the *Peerage*, but was added in the "Addenda et Corrigenda," IX, p. 110.

¹⁰⁷*Reg. Mag. Sig. Reg. Sc.*: 1546-1580, p. 190, no. 848.

¹⁰⁸*Ibid.*, 1580-1593, pp. 289-290, no. 900.

¹⁰⁹Capt. Edward Dunbar-Dunbar, *Social Life in Former Days* (1865), pp. 284-285, 289.

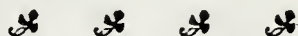
John Gordoun, Lord of Longormes, *wes the eldest sone of Alex^r. Gordoun, Bishop of Galloway.*"¹¹⁰

13. Katherine Gordon; m. Col. David Barclay, 1st Laird of Urie.

Proof of her parentage: December, 1647: contract of marriage between "Major David Barclay, lawfull sone to David Barclay of Maeteris," and "maisteres Kathrein Gordune, eldest lawfull docter to Sir Robert Gordune of Gordunestoune, Knycht Baronet."¹¹¹

14. John Barclay of Perth Amboy, East New Jersey.¹¹²

(EDITOR'S NOTE—*We regret that, due to a printer's error discovered too late for correction, part of a paragraph in the July installment of this article was misplaced. The first six lines on page 208 should precede the word "Keith," the first word on page 205, leaving the seventh line on page 208 to follow the last line on page 207.*)



STANHOPE FORGES AND FURNACES SUSSEX COUNTY

BY MOSES BIGELOW, NEW YORK CITY

ON MUSCONETCONG RIVER, about halfway between Brookland Forge, at the outlet of Hopatcong Lake, and Andover Forge, at Waterloo, one mile below the mouth of Lubbers Run; Jonathan Dickerson built the "Upper Forge" at Stanhope, in 1780.

On a monument, in the burying ground of the Presbyterian Church at Morristown, is this inscription:

"Peter Dickerson, member of the First Provincial Congress of New Jersey, 1775, Captain of the 2nd Company, 3rd Regiment of the New Jersey Brigade of the Revolutionary Army in 1776. Was born in Southold, L. I. in 1724, removed to Morris County with brothers Thomas, Joshua, Daniel and one sister Elizabeth, about 1745, and died May 10, 1780, in his 56th year."

¹¹⁰Sir Robert Gordon, *A Genealogical History of the Earldom of Sutherland*, p. 289.

¹¹¹Alexander Gordon, "The Great Laird of Urie," *Theological Review*, Oct., 1874, p. 537.

¹¹²The proofs of his parentage have already been given.

